Election Tuesday, November, 8 1864. FOR PRESIDENT,

CEN. CEO. B. McCLELLAN, FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

> For Electors at Large, JOHN PETTIT. SIMEON K. WOLFE. For District Electors, SILAS M. HOLCOMB, ELIJAH NEWLAND, AMBROSE B. CARLTON. BARTON W. WILSON, JAMES BROWN, FRANKLIN LANDERS, ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, JONATHAN C. APPLEGATE, JOHN G. OSBORNE, ROBERT LOWRY. JAMES W. SANSBERRY.

The Argument in a Nut Shell.

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE. THEN ON THIS.

LINCOL N McCLELLAN

AND THE WHOLE Black Republican Ticket Democratic Ticket

You will bring on NEGRO You will defeat NEGRO

DRAFT! UNION! Cuiversal anarchy, and ul- in an Honorable, Perma-

## RUIN! PEACE

We have but one word of advice to offer to the Democrats of Indiana as to their duty in the present crisis of the country, and that is to at the presidential election next Tuesday. Let of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out no man fail to discharge this duty regardless of the consequences to himself personally or as to any doubt whether his vote will be counted | bayonets." or not. Every voter should deposit his ballot upon the side of right, and if he fails to accomplish the end in view, the responsibility will not be with him, but it will rest with those who, for partisan purposes and personal aggrandizement, defeat the public will and sacri- the immortal Declaration of Independence, con- two weeks the political battle will be decided fice the public interests. The time for argument has passed. It is useless now to discuss the great issues which depend upon the election next Tuesday. The time for action, for the determination of those issues, is upon us. The party in power has had the full control of the government for near four years, and who can question, in the language of an eminent republi can, that it has been in every respect a failure? Can such an administration claim the further sively alienated from the Union, and anxious to confidence of the country? We "believe it will escape from it, we will do our best to forward be fatal to the country to endorse a policy and renew a power which has cost us the lives of thou sands of men, and needlessly put the country on gressional Globe: the road to bankruptey." In this contingency there "remains no alternative but to organize against" shake off the existing government, and form a that policy and that power "every element of new one that suits them better. Nor is this conscientious opposition with the view to prevent the misfortune of its" continuance. These are the sentiments of the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1856 and they must be the con- with or near about them, who may oppose clusion of every honest man now. The remedy them. is to rote against such a policy and such a

The Presidential Election.

To avoid or prevent frand at the presidential doubt the same frauds will be attempted at the chance to ascertain, after the election, whether in early youth.

It was looked upon as the laws, and flag of our country, impressed upon me grand recuperating depot of Lee's army This in early youth.

It was looked upon as the laws, and flag of our country, impressed upon me grand recuperating depot of Lee's army This in early youth. their votes have been reported our counted. From "These feelings have thus far guided the the facts developed since the State election we course of my life, and must continue to do so to have no doubt that in many election precincts its end. publican tickets substituted. This, however, was only one way in which fraud was majority was in the main obtained by illegal voting. Wherever the Republicans had the control of the ballot boxes and of the election, mi nors were not only permitted to vote but repeated voting was indefinitely permitted. And upon this point, we will add, that the inspectors and judges of elections who would knowingly allow illegal votes to be deposited in the ballot box, will not hesitate to permit any frand to secure the triumph of the party with which they are identified and which they represent.

### A Fair Election.

The following extract from a letter written by a private in the 59th Indiana to his mother in law in Spencer county, develops the means, i part, by which the party in power intend to per petuate their rule:

I want to give Old Abe and Morton a lift. McClellan men are scarce here, and what are for being for McClellan, and perhaps the rebels and put them in prison and keep them while the Mexico and the city of New York, by concilia any other Northern President, and his continua- stragglers war lasts. You may think me hardbearted Wetl, I can't help it; any man that endorses Lit- and power which a teeming population and a with the resolve to win independence as the only men, killed, wounded and missing, did not extle Mac is nothing more nor less than a copper- fruitful soil give them, if they must! head, and is giving aid and comfort to the rebels.

Is it any wonder that there are few McCLEL LAN men in the army where every man who does | secession, and, in the midst of this present crisis. not endorse Lincoln is "set outside our lines." put in the guard house or sent to the front?

The new Atlantic telegraph cable is be ing completed in England at the rate of 80 miles covered with four layers of gutta percha-

the courts is, can fare be collected from a passen- and be able to play cribbage and backgammon.

An extensive watch factory is to be es

### From the New York Journal of Commerce. Who Says Let Them Go!

We presume that no one will deny that Horace Greeley is a leader of Mr. Lincoln's party. He has led Mr. Lincoln, as every one knows, by the etters of the latter to Mr. Greeley, and by his ubmission to the pressure of the Tribune. Mr. breeley has been placed at the head of the elec toral ticket in the State of New York, a posttion which is invariably assigned to representative men of the party, and which is esteemed an expression of the highest trust and confidence of

the party. Within three days the Tribune, Mr. Greeley's paper, has falsely and without a shadow of proof attempted to do away with the effect of Mr. Pen dieton's patriotic, frank and hearty letters and speech, by the bold statement that that gentleman | Southern armies, are still rampant. They are is in favor of "letting the South go." At the continually gazing toward a sun that never rises same time that his paper is thus desling in false above the horizons and shouting to all who will. charges against the Democratic candidate, Mr. | beed them that the clouds are breaking, and the Horace Greeles is making speeches about the light will soon burst forth. Three months, six country, and advocating the identical doctrine months, twelve months, the periods prophetically which he falsely charges on Mr. Pendleton.

We quote from two reports of his speech, one and month in his feverish agony. The physithe leading Republican paper of Hartford, the cians belong to the old school and will apply but other the leading Democratic paper of that city. one remedy. Phlebotomy is the only treatment

f From the Courant, Republican, report of Mr. profession must be sustained. Greelev's speech:

the Union, to let them go."

[From the Times' report, Democratic.]

them go.

that this doctrine, so generally regarded as tres- things? sonable, is the original Tribune doctrine. If Mr. any extract from any speech or letter of Mr.

ting the doctrine itself. very small importance compared with the great and was baffled in every move. He advanced representative man is now making speeches ers, tried every conceivable measure, was thwartthe leaders, the most influential men of the Republican party. It explains two facts. It shows why the Richmond, South Carolina, and other Southern newspapers, desire the re election of EQUALITY, more DEST, EQUALITY, restore Pros- Mr. Lincoln. It also explains why the radical HARDER TIMES, another perity, re-establish the leaders are tenacious of a policy which unites the South in resistance to abolition. It is in keeping with the Tribune doctrine so often quo

ted and which we here repeat: From the Tribune of November 9, 1889. "If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but

exists nevertheless. We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; whenever a considerable section and, perhaps, despair. we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinted to another by

From the Tribune of Nov. 26, 1860.

wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we liberty is based.'

From the Tribune of Dec. 17, 1880. "If it (the Declaration of Independence) jus-tified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Union in 1861.

From the Tribune of Feb. 28, 1861. "Whenever it shall become clear that the great body of Southern people have become exclu

It is also in keeping with Mr. Lincoln's doc-

'Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and right confined to cases where the people of an existing government may choose to exercise i Aux portion of such people that can may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled

We respectfully, earnestly ask the attention of patriotic men to this dectrine, and beg them to consider whether they are willing to trust the great cause of the Union in these hands.

We are for the Union. The candidates of the conservative party are for the Union at all haz ards. General McClellan has never uttered a to be deposited in the ballot-box. We have no tion of the Constitution which is the bond of that Union. He savs:

"The effect of long and varied service in the presidential election that were successful at the army during war and peace, has been to strength paigns, will also be cast out of the reckoning. State election. If the names of Democrats are en and make indelible in my mind and heart the It has been regarded as second in importance on of States The government of a forced union And this is from the Richmond Enquirer, written upon their ballots it will give them the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, ly to Richmond. It was looked upon as the

throughout the State Democratic tickets were over the region which once owned our flag is in taken from the ballot-box and Re compatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.

> The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indis-We are satisfied than the Republican pensable condition in any settlement. "The Union is the one condition of peace-we

"I could not look in the face my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our shin and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives."

Mr. Pendletob, with like patriotic fervor and devotion, says;

affection to the Union. voted to agriculture. As an integral and control

In contrast with this noble doctrine of our candidates is presented before the people for support a party whose leaders maintain the right of soud such encouraging words to the rebel leaders as these of Mr Greeley: "Let them vote, and,

if they wish, let them go." A young lady advertises in The Cleve re-alliance with the North. The re-election of that band of cavalry we have alluded to, and noa week. The copper conductor of the cable is land Plaindealer for a young gentleman to act as Lincoln will effectually put a stop to the dream | body else. an amanuensis. He must be able to write in cy- of reconstruction in the hearts of the most timid. The Federal infantry had nothing to do with gal tender and national bank currency. pher, and when not engaged, he will be expected among us. Lincoln will good us all to unani it. Sheridan and they were well to themselves, In Pittsburg the grave question before to read poetry with feeling, converse with ease, mous, uncompromising, relentless, desperate op chagrined with defeat and discomfiture, when ger who is compelled to stand on the platform of He must expect to be kissed when she is pleased.

THE EXPENSE AND FAILURE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN | Would in a rew months compet the tought as well | Rumors were current on yesterday that fight ED REFORE MILITARY OPERATIONS ARE RESUMED | elected .- | Cincinnati Enquirer -THE PRESIDENT AFRAID OF A DEFEAT BEFORE RICHMOND-FUTILITY OF BAIDS AGAINST BAIL-ROADS-LYNCHDURG AND THE CAMPAIGNS FOR ITS CAPTURE-ETC.

Correspondence of The New York News.

Washington, Oct 26, 1864 The wiseacres who, nearly four years ago prophe-ied the quick and easy overthrow of the prescribed for the complete recovery of the pa He made a speech in Hartford, Conn , on the tient, have been doubled, trebled, quadrupled, and yet the disease rages, and the sick man raves Either paper would be sufficient authority, since that to them possesses any virtue, and no other both are highly respectable. But we quote shall be tried. Blood, blood, blood! Blood both, that there may be no possibility of denial | must be drawn without stint. The patient may die, but the physicians and the dignity of the

Daily, hourly, do I hear men repeating the sil-"He referred to the secession movement, and Iv statement that Grant can walk into Richmond said he had never had any objection to a people whenever he wants to do so. He is deterred only establishing a government of their own. He was by a humane regard for the lives of the men of willing, if the Southern people, by a fair vote, his command. The miles of innumerable fortishould declare that they desire to lived outside of fications, bristling with cannon and swarming with desperate soldiers, offer no impediment whatever. Grant and his invincible legions can "I have no objection to a people establishing a sweep over them at any moment. What does he government of their own. I am willing, if the care for forts and men and cannon? Grant, the Southern people, by a vote, shall declare that all-powerful! Ulysses, the prodigious! Can he they desire to live outside of the Union, to let not crush and scatter his enemies whenever it pleases him to strike? Of course he can. Loyal We need not repeat to our readers the evidence men say so, and are they not infallible in all

Gen. Grant has been setting before Petersburg Pendleton had ever uttered such a phrase it since the 15th of June. On the following day would be published from ocean to ocean and de- you were informed through the censor that he nounced with foud words. But the Tribune re- had captured the city. The statement was false, sorts to the simple assertion of a falsehood about and known to be false; but what of that! It was the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, wholly just such food as loyal stomachs were craving for; incapable of being supported by any evidence, by just such diet as the war spirit has lived upon for four years. At the outset Grant tried the Presi-Pendleton, contrary in word and spirit to that dent's plan. It cost him fifty thousand men, and gentleman's whole life, record and public decla- was then abandoned. He next tried his own plan. rations and views, while Mr. Greelev is advoca. the plan of carrying everything by storm, and that also failed. He then racked his brain for The crime of deceit thus proved is however of other plans, scratched out several, tried them all, fact that the leader of the Lincoln ticket-the columns, dug mines, made feints, sent out raidabout the country announcing this doctrine. It ed and discomfitted in all and forced to settle

before Petersburg He started from the Rapidan with an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men. When he reached the James his army was reduced to eighty thousand. He was then joined by Butler with thirty thousand, and has since received at least fifty thousand from the several States. Of the two hundred and thirty thousand men with whom he has conducted his great campaign, he has not more than ninety thousand remaining. He now sits awaiting further reinforcements and the completion of Butler's canal, and when the former arrive and the latter is finished, more thousands will be burled against fortifications and into graves, more false reports will speed over the wires, more hospitals will be filled, more homes made desolate, more souls sent to eternity, more hopes raised and blasted, more valor wasted and the army thrown back to its tents in chagrin

The defeat of the Army of the Potomac would be a damaging blow to Mr. Lincoln's candidacy. He has no confidence in Grant's ability to overthrow his adversary with one vigorous blow. A reverse to the Federal armies on the James might cost Mr. Lincoln his election. He cannot "If the Cotton States unitedly and earnestly afford any such risk. The Presidency is more important to him then the immediate destruction think they should and would be allowed to go. of the Confederate army, even if that were possi

Any attempt to compel them by force to remain | ble. Thousands think that Grant would fail would be contrary to the principles enunciated in Mr. Lincoln is not sure that he would not. In trary to the fundamental ideas on which human | Then Grant may strike and take the chances of defeat. A reverse cannot injure the President then, for the people will have returned their verdict and cannot repeal their findings. The poor creatures who have been dragged from the cradle and the grave may be pounced upon and crushed, if they will submit to that treatment more towns depopulated, more villages destroyed more valleys devastated, more money coined from buman blood-in short, the war, with all its horrors and savagery resumed and prosecuted under the direction of our profoundly astute and

wondrously humane President With the resumption of this Virginia campaign Grant will probably abandon the expensive and unprofitable raiding policy with which it opened trine, which we also quote again from the Con- He cannot capture Richmond by cutting a rail road fifty miles distant. That is one feature of the plan on which he commenced his operations in Virginia. It was also a part of Sherman's plan in Georgia. In both places it failed most signally. Kilpatrick, and Stoneman, and Gerrard and Rousseau tried it in Georgia, and Sherman confesses that it brought him no advantage His cavalry was driven and scattered from every railroad they attacked. Sheridan, Wilson and

Kantz tried it near Richmond, and likewise Sheridan was driven from the Central, Wilson from the Danville, and Kautz from the Weldon roads. All their designs were frustrated, and their forces defeated with considerable loss in men and material. Every railroad raiding party has come to grief; every effort to destroy the election we suggest that every Democrat writes word, or done one act that was not faithful to the Experience has taught General Grant the worthcommunications of the enemy has been buffled his name upon the ballot or ticket that he offers Union of the American States, or the preserva- lessness and great expense of the system, and he will probably abandon it. If not, he is slow

Lynchburg, the ignis fatuus of many camfallacy is now exposed. Lee can live and fight without Lynchburg, as he can without Weldon, but it is useful to him-not indispensable-and he will hold it. It is not worth half the men we Those who advocate arbitrary power should re. it is the exercise by the master of the unques have lost in trying to reach it. Sigel and Hunter flect that it may not always be in the hands of tionable right of manumission; it is renumerating lost twenty thousand men in trying to get to it, their political friends. and trying to get away from it. Sheridan, one of the best fighting Generals in the service, made two efforts to reach it, and had to turn back when half way to the goal. Every campaign against Lynchburg flickered and spluttered for a tew brief weeks, and then went out in utter fail they will hold Danville while they hold Richmond, and Grant may as well bring together his on the citadel Within a few miles of Richmond he will find plenty of work for all his men.

SEYMOUR.

The Hebel Leaders for Lincoln's Reelection. tion and in peace if they can; by all the torce tion in office will inspire every Southern broast. In the whole day's operations our losses in

alternative to extermination ' The Columbus South Carolinian, on the same of five thousand. The story heraided in the

subject, savs:

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. the band that will hold them together for four more years. The election of McClellan would was the mortally wounding of General Ramproduce divisions among the Confederates that seur, who has since died in the bands of the would in a few months compel the leaders to re- enemy.

> For the State Sentinel. French and Austrian Policy Towards Mexico and the United States.

The policy of the friends of kingcraft and priestcraft, in support of the new monarchy now | give a place in these columns to the election bulbeing established on the ruins of the Mexican republic, is probably this:

ection of the States, and the French and Aus friven out of Mexico by the armies of either or both sections. We might expect, therefore, hat those who favor civil and religious despotim, and all those intolerant and short sighted succeed in arousing, would do everything in their power to render the peace men in the North odi the plans of the allies in Mexico.

If the war on the part of the North continues, and Austrian allies.

If they should discover, by closely observing

If, however, the allies should see the Confed- | ginia. tween two courses of policy!

Confederate government, and aid in upholding it over to the plains of Piedmont, form a new base. by their armies and powerful fleets, and by sup and advance on Gordonsville. To accomplish olying it with all things necessary for war, with this purpose he fortifies a position near Winthe design of making that government a barrier | chester, so that a fragment of his army may hold between the new Mexican monarchy and the Early in check, and keep him out of another in-Northern States. The combination of foreign vasion, while his main body crosses the mounpowers in that case would probably include tain. But before he is ready that beaten Early, France, Italy, Austria and Spain I do not dis | that dispersed army, whose sole remaining canpute the ability of the Northern States to defend | non was seen "flying over Rude's Hill, twentythemselves against all assailants, but could they six miles off, in a keen run;" those troops, subjugate and hold the Southern States perma- which had ceased to exist in the shape of denently, and defend themselves against the fleets | serters and fugitives in the mountains; that army and armies of one hundred millions of Europeans suddenly attacks him, Sheridan and his forty

at the same time? States to be subjugated, unsupported, trusting fifteen hundred and sixteen prisoners, while five that the armies of the North would have all they | hundred more are on the way. Now, may it not revent their interference in Mexican affairs.

expensive, and would involve less risk to them, | pursue. and it would advance the interests of despotism by the continuance of despotic military power in | sive as the Yankee raiders of Sheridan and Stan-

enlightened patriotism, are persecuted with such | Washington has some perception of logic

Republic was first founded in 1776- that gov- on the lines of Richmond ernments derive their just powers from the con

maintain a separate confederacy.

one family. It is not essential that there should be an immediate union of all the States. If the Consti. The South About to Meet us on the tution of the United States is amended as it should be, by doing away, so far as the General which enslaves the consciences of men as well as their bodies, (or at least by providing that no people instead of upon fear and force, and by ALLEN, of Louisiana: an empire? The question what kind of a gov-

Sheridan's Victories. The Richmond papers thus explain or apologize for the recent brilliant victories of SHEKI

DAN in the Shenandoah Valley. ure. The Confederates will hold Lynchburg, and PRON THE VALLEY -THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY. Many a man has manumitted slaves without be From the Richmond Enquirer of Oct. 24th. little detachments and concentrate all his strength Cedar Oreek, on Wednesday last, assures us that reasons against extending the conscription to one of the most brilliant victories of the war had slaves, we should like to have them stated, but been gained by our troops, but that in an evil | we are decided y of opinion that the whole coun bour, when a portion of our men were plunder | try will agree to the proposition, and that at an of Yankee cavalry appeared on our left flank, to provide for it by law. There is a growing fear among the rebei lead- flanked!" passed : pidry along the line, the lett significance in this connection. Having three "I was been in Ohio. I have lived all my ers that McClellan will defeat Lincoln, and they gave way, and the rest tollowed, demoralized and millions of blacks to draw upon while we have life in the Northwest. I know the sentiment are free to avow their apprehensions of the mis- panic stricken in a moment. The enemy's inof her people I sympathize entirely with it chifs McClellan's election will do their cause, fantry before then was in no condition, and only a comparative few, we shall soon have They are attached by every tie of interest and The Richmond Examiner of the 17th, after re- were without the disposition, after their defeat of enough of the negro soldier policy. According ceiving the results of the elections in Ohio, Indi- the morning, to attack, and, when the panic to abolition authority these negroes are far the "Unlike New York, they have never known and and Pennsylvania-the latter of which was seized upon our men, were entirely innocent of another government, and their hearts cling to also supposed, at that time, to have gone for the being so much as accomplices to the fact. The this government with indescribeble tenacity administration-halls them as foreshadowing the victory of the enemy, if such a thing can be dig ence of the war has convinced even the Boston Unlike you, they are an inland people, chie'ly de re-election of Abraham Lincoln." It wants him | nified with a name which suggests the clash of Commonwealth that they are just as contented elected because, to use its own words, "Abraham arms and the glory of a gallant conflict, was in slavery and with the rebels as in "freedom ing portion of the Union they have prestige and | Lincoln is the South's best ally," and his re | achieved by a small and maignificant band of power. They fear, in disunion, isolation from election will be accepted by it as "a decree es cavalry, which had doubtless accidentally gotten and with us-which being the case of course here don't say much. Sherman set four or five the world and the loss of that prestige and power. tablishing the independence of the South " And on our flank, and might have been captured. It renders it certain that they will just as readily of our officers outside of our lines a few days ago Their interest requires that they should have the reason the Examiner gives is, that his re- was a great scare, which re-ulted in a great tem fight on the side of the enemy as do their brethspeedy and easy communication with the ocean- election will enable the Confederacy "to bring porary disaster to the morale of the army, the got them I hope they did, and will take them and this they intend to have, both by the Gulf of larger armies into the field to fight Lincoln than loss of twenty three pieces of artillery and a few

ceed eleven bundred. The enemy admit a loss Northern papers of Sheridan arriving on the "It has lately become evident that there are scene, and "snatching victory from deleat," is many persons in the South who are disposed to merely humbug. Sheridan arrived near the believe that if McClellan should carry the day scene of the battle, but neither he nor the best the restoration of the Union would not be im- part of his army were within several miles of possible. We must deprecate any event which the "rebels," when the latter took a notion that might lead to the form tion of a party, however they were "flucked," and mizzled. All the small, which could entertain the thought of a captures made by the enemy were effected by

He must expect to be kissed when she is pleased, and cuffed when she is not; but as her temper is acknowledged to be good, there will be more kissing than ouffing. There is a good chance kissing than ouffing. There is a good chance in power will be more the most magnificent victory of the Confederate States."

The attempt of Sheridan to make a hero of him self and to put up this affig (disgraceful though did sable setts, hoods, skating caps, gioves, fur this market, at Tyler's Bee Hive Store. Splenting was entirely restored, self and to put up this affig (disgraceful though did sable setts, hoods, skating caps, gioves, fur this market, at Tyler's Bee Hive Store. Splenting was entirely restored, self and to put up this affig (disgraceful though did sable setts, hoods, skating caps, gioves, fur this market, at Tyler's Bee Hive Store. Splenting was entirely restored, self and to put up this affig (disgraceful though did sable setts, hoods, skating caps, gioves, fur this market, at Tyler's Bee Hive Store. Splenting was entirely restored, self and to put up this affig (disgraceful though did sable setts, hoods, skating caps, gioves, fur this market, at Tyler's Bee Hive Store. Splenting was entirely restored, self and to put up this affig (disgraceful though did sable setts, hoods, skating caps, gioves, fur this market, at Tyler's Bee Hive Store. Splenting was entirely restored, self and to put up this affig (disgraceful though did sable setts, hoods, skating caps, gioves, fur this market, at Tyler's Bee Hive Store. Splenting was entirely restored, self and to put up this affig (disgraceful though did sable setts, hoods, skating caps, gioves, fur this market, at Tyler's Bee Hive Store. Splenting was entirely restored, self and to put up this affig (disgraceful though did sable setts, hoods, skating caps, gioves, fur this market, at Tyler's Bee Hive Store. The self and to put up this affig (disgraceful though did sable setts, hoods, skating caps, gioves, fur this market, at Tyler's Bee Hive Store. The self and to put

VIRGINIA-THE POLITICAL BATTLE TO BE DECID- as anybody, and, therefore, want Lincoln re- ing bad been resumed, but no confirmation of this reached the war department.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY

From the Richmond Examiner, October 24. In the condition of news we are compelled to letins of Secretary Stanton and his model Gen If peace was established in the United States among our readers to distinguish the outlines of by a voluntary, mutual agreement between the truth through all their glaring colors. Nobody Northern and Southern States, this would leave in fact does, because nobody need, teel discouro occupation at home to the armies in either aged in the least by the news of another Sheridan victory in the valley. We have become acian allies would then be in danger of being customed to the chances of the war, and especially when they appear in the form of reverses in the valley.

Jackson endured many and Early endures more, but neither sustained any decisive deteat. persons whose passions and prejudices they can | The present, it is true, forms one of a rather long series. But it is not half so bad as Winchester. Then Stanton and Sheridan told the world that ous on account of their efforts to restore peace Early's army was destroyed, and that he would in the United States by a voluntary agreement pursue the scattered fugitives to Lynchburg or on the part of both sections, thus endangering Richmond Yet Early gave him battle in a few days. After each of the successive fights the same story was repeated, always Early has lost this will be favorable to the plans of the French | his cannon, yet he has fifty pieces more to lose In the meantime no solid results are obtained. Sheridan never gets as far up the valley as the course of events, that the Confederate States Hunter; indeed, his tether is no longer than Children in arms, \$15; all reserved seats 75c. would succeed in securing their independence. Milroy's. He has forty thousand men, he has they would probably recognize them promptly, ten thousand picked cavalry; this is the official and endeavor to form a defensive alliance with admission. Yet that great army has been held; through the campaign, in two counties of Vir

erate government about to be overthrown, then Here, in the month of October, the whole plan they would have it in their power to choose be of his operations has to be changed. He has been compelled to abandon the road to Lynch-First, they might form an alliance with the burg which runs up the valley; he must come thousand, captures the entire artiflery and camp Secondly, the allies might leave the Southern of two corps, seizes and sends here to Richmond

new monarchy in Mexico should be consolidated that to him in the midst of his fortifications? speed, safety and comfort of trains equal to the best about the country announcing this doctrine. It is true that a very complete victory was lost in the country.

Among the countr sive policy by the powers at Washington, and to attacking was ten thousand. The infantry it atsecure the continuance in, or appointment to tacked numbered thirty thousand, with eleven office, of tyrannical generals in the different thousand excellent cavalry on their flanks. We States, (such oppression passing for zeal for the lost most of our captured cannon in a defile, and public good,) thus harrassing and driving the twenty three pieces of our own. But we lost people into insurrection in various places, in or few or no unwounded prisoners, except teamder to keep the armies of the North busy in sup | sters and cannon drivers, while we have and pressing the insurrections thus caused, so as to hold nineteen hundred prisoners captured from the enemy. We have and hold them Our re Without attempting to decide which of these treating troops left miles of dead and wounded dans the allies would most probably adopt, it Yankee troops behind them, and the enemy, who I s. sawren. may be observed that the last plan would be less | brags of the "most splendid victory," did not

Clearly the victory is not so entirely concluton suppose, nor is the campaign in the valley a This will partly explain the fact that the peace finished thing. Either Early and his army can party in the North, whose policy is the only pol | stand a superhuman amount of beating and canicy that follows the path of equity, wisdom and non taking, or Sheridan is a liar. His master at and the coherence of the words-he feels It is the part, not only of equity, but of expe- the nece-sity of accounting with the dience, that the people of the United States public for the discrepancy of his bulletins - and should no longer allow their prejudices and pas for showing how an army that has so often been sions to render them the playthings of the in cut to pieces could come together again; how a trigues of kingcraft and priestcraft; that they General who has so often lost all his cannon should restore peace at once in the United States | could still have fifty pieces more to lose. His by a voluntary agreement of both sections, key to the riddle is the supposed arrival of Longwhether with or without a present union of all street in the valley-Longstreet and his whole the States; that the Northern States should cease | corps, artillery included -that was the party to disregard that fundamental principle of free that broke loose on Cedar Creek. But it is a government, upon which the North American public fact that Longstreet commands his corps

Early tought the battle; fought it without resent of the governed"-and that the Southern inforcements; fought with the same army and States should then, of their own accord, aban- the same cannon which have held Sheridan and ion the erroneous idea that is their interest to forty thousand veteran troops in constant business for half a year. Perhaps he may give more There is reason to hope, if the policy of coer- business yet to do; perhaps he may fight him as ion should now be discontinued, that a general many times again. Apple brandy is a deeper convention of all the States willing to send dele- | drink than "sherris sack," after all. He has not gates, assembled by the will of the people, (for been a lucky General, but his defeats in the latthe people are the primary source of power, and ler half of the campaign are more easily forgivcan inaugurate such a course themselves.) might en than the glorious opportunities lost in its be be able to prepare the way for a speedy if not an ginning, for he has one quality of a commander. immediate voluntary union of all the States in that he recovers from disasters with amazing ra-

Negro Soldier Basis. The latest indications at the South show that Government is concerned, with conscription, we will soon have the negro as well as the white other punishment than disfranchisement shall be els propose to follow Mr. Lincoln's precedent inflicted for refusing to bear arms.) and by es and put their blacks in the field. The followtablishing, beyond all dispute, the General Gov- ing is an intercepted letter from the rebel Gov.

striking out the fugitive slave clause from the My DEAR SIR-The time has come for us to United States Constitution; thus leaving it to put into the army every able-bodied negro man each State to pass its own laws with regard to as a soldier. This should be done immediately. slavery and to the rendition of fugitive slaves. Congress should, at the coming session, take we might reasonably anticipate that the most of action on this most important question. The the States of North America would, one by one, | negro knows that he cannot escape conscription come under such a free government, voluntarily | if he goes to the enemy. He must play an imunless they were unworthy to be members of it, portant part in the war. He caused the fight, But whether the Constitution is amended or not, and he will have his portion of the burthen to the prosecution of civil war to coerce the seced. bear. We have learned from dear bought exed States is destruction of civil liberty in the ad- perience that negroes can be taught to fight, hering States, and its discontinuance is necessary | and that all who leave us are made to fight to restore that liberty. There can be no such against us. I would free all able to bear arms Dissolution of Copartnership

ernment we shall have is much more important panied with freedom and the privilege of remainthan whether we shall have an extensive one, ing in the States; this is no part of abolitionism. those who defend our cause with the privilege of freedom. Nor should this important subject be prejudiced with questions about putting the ne gro on an equality with our friends, brothers and fathers. Many of the soldiers in their childhood were fondled and nursed by negro nurses, and vet no question of equality was ever raised. ing subjected to the suspicion of being appaboli-"Our information respecting the battle near | tionist " . If there are any

ing the property they had captured, a small torce | early day the next Congress will be called upon the plus derers to k flight, and the words "we are The meeting of the rebel Governors lately has superiors of our white soldiers, and the experiren on the side of the Government.

23 The Lincoln organs profess that they ill have the requisite majority of two thirds in our next congress to take measures for the abol on of slavery. But don't they hold that their master's emancipation proclamation has abolish- | balance in one and two years, with interest. ed it already? How many times do they want. For plats and surther particulars apply to it abolished?

The National Polish Government has issued a proclamation stating that the struggle for liberty has not been abandoned.

The treasury department is printing and issuing weekly about twelve million dollars in le-

Funs! Funs!-At less than last year's prices, position, and in such opposition lies the only the news came that the "rebels were retreating." | manufactured from selected skins, expressly for AMUSEMENTS.

Corner of Washington and Tennessee Streets.

ur. W. H. Riley. Tuesday Evening, November 1st.

LAURA KEENE CL eral Sheridan. But there is enough intelligence COMBINATION TROUPE.

MISS LAURA KEENE. Mr. HENRY BAWK. Mr. GLIVER DOUD,

Mr. JOHN DYOTT OurAmerican

COUSIN!

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Ahead.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.-The Horse Cars leave the From December 6th till Saturday, heater every evening at the close of the performance People living at a distance can rely on this. PRICES OF ADMISSION .- Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Private Boxes, for six persons, \$5 00; Orchestra Seats, 75 cents; Gallery and Family Circle, 25 cents;

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a

quarter to 8 o'clock precisely.

RAILROADS. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. SOUTHERN OHIO.

North - Eastern Kentucky.

Indianapolis and Cincinnati Short-Line

BR ALTIL BE COA ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 1st, TRAINS Morning Express..... tensive a hos-ile country until such time as the of the Valley" when "no army at all" can do Il Ffare the same as by any other Route, and the

Special Notice .- The new track into Cincinnati complete, and passengers by this line are now landed the "New Pearl Street Depot," near the Burnet House, about one mile nearer the business centre of the

city than any other Depot.
ROBERT MERK, Superintendent W. H. L. Nortz, General Ticket Agent. A. S. Roge, Traveling Agent

CROCERS.

W. A. STONEMAN, SAWYER,

> STONEMAN & HASSELHAN. graph:

(Successors to Sawyer & Starrett.)

Wholesale Dealers in

No. 13 South Meridian Street.

TE ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL ASSORTment of Goods, and will be happy to supply the

Indianapolis, October 31, 1864-nov1-d2m STEAM BOILERS. E. D. REGAN.

MANUFACTURER OF Steam Boilers, Sheet Iron, Locomotive, Portable Stationery and Tubular Boilers.

A FTER long experience as Foreman for Sinker & Co. and in the employ of the Bellefontain Railroad Co . feel confident that I can render satisfaction. Repairing of all kinds done at a small advance on South rennsylvania street, one door south of Root & Bennett's Foundry. Address Box 88, Indianapoils, Ind.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION. THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Sawyer & Sterrett is hereby dissolved by mutual DEAR SIR-All persons indebted to us will please call and settle their accounts at the store of our

Sawyer, Stoneman & Hasselman. J. S SAWYER. JAMES STARFETT.

Indianapelis, October 25, 1864-nov1 d6t

DISSOLUTION.

ill be settled by J. C. Donn at the old stand, No. 24 and 26 Kentucky Avenue. Those judebted will please call and settle, and oblige

Indianapolis, Oct. 31-nov1-d6t FOR SALE.

By DELZELL & JONES.

TEN VACANT LOTS. A Two-Story Brick Dwelling and a tions of different kinds; and in connection with Double Frame Tenement.

Kight Vacant Lots on Conter street, between Liberty

part of the city, and have both a present and prospective value. Each I t is 33 lox to: feet-running back to a private slley to teet in winth. (wo Lots, to be seld as one, each 33 9X 120 feet, with a private alley on the north side and running back to an

street, between Center street and the indiana Central Railway. A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

dence for a man of business. A DJUBLE FRAME HOUSE On Huron street, between Noble and Pine, which will

but five quares from Washington -treet one-third cash, and hal once in one and iw year, with only as fully satisfied as to the utility and efficainterest. On the Brick House, one-half cash, and the cv of your method of treating catarrh as I was

Real Estate Brokers. No. 27 East Washington street.

FOR SALE. ONE ACRE LOT ON NORTH ILLINOIS STREET. Finely located for residence property. Terms easy.

> Real Estate Agents. PAINTING.

MCKERNAN & PIERCE.

DR LIGHTHILL,

THEATRE. Of 34 St. Mark's Place New York,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c.,

## WILL MAKE HIS

INDIANAPOLIS. Tuesday, December 6th.

AND WILL BE AT THE

BATES HOUSE. ONE WEEK,

December 10th, inclusive,

# INCINNATI, CATARRH.

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

Noises in the Head, and all the various Diseases

TARS LIGHTHILL'S Popular work on ... 5.05 A M | Destness, its Causes and Prevention," tained to Catleton, 413 Broadway, or any respeciable Bookseller throughout the country.

Testimonials of Remarkable Cures.

Among the numerous testimonials in his porthose from parties of established position and

well known throughout the country. From the Home Journal (N. Y.) June 4t.s. 1864.1 In every business or profession, indeed in every department of science or skill, there is always some acknowleged head-some one who stands out in bold relief among his fellows, as a sort of leader. In the study and treatment of deafness and catarrh, as special diseases, Dr. Lighthill, of this city, occupies the position above described. He has devoted years of labor to this specality, and is now reaping the reward of his industry. The editorial columns of the Tribune of a recent date bear witness to the Doctor's success in this department of medicine. We quote the para-

"CURE OF A DEAF MUTE -Louis Loewenstein, a lad tourteen years of age, born in Germany, came to this city when he was about two years old Soon after his arrival here he was taken sick and lost his hearing. By degrees he became first deaf and then dumb. For nearly ten years he was a mute, unable to hear the loudest voice, or to articulate a word. About one year ago be was placed by his parents in the hands of Dr. Lighthill, who has so far succeeded in restoring to him his lost powers of hearing and unterance. that he can converse with those who speak to him distinctly and deliberately. During the past four or five months he has been under the tuition of Mr Bennecke, and has made considerable pro-

gress in writing and arithmetic." Having been supplied with the lad's address, we further investigated the matter, and discovered that, previous to calling on Dr. Lightfull, the youth's case was considered hopeless, and he was for two years an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum The Rev. John Nott. D. D., Professor in Union College; Schenectady, in a published letter, tenders his gratitude to Dr. Lighthill, for treating successfully his case of dealness. Rev. Fred S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School at Albany, also testifies to having been cured of catairh. Dr Lighthill po-sesses other testimonials and tributes to his talent from some of our wealthiest and most prominent and respected citizens, which may be seen on application. It would be difficult to speak in any but terms of praise of his treatment, in the face of these many proofs and facts

CURE OF CATARRH.

testitving to his success.

eficial results

from Hev. Fred. S. Jewell, Profes or of the State Normal School Albany, N. V.

DEAR Sin-Under date of March 1/ . sent you a careini statement of my case, its former treatment, my failure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its ben-

I have been from the winter of the year 1844. subject to violent periodical attacks of Catarrh. marked by strong tebrile symptoms, violent inflammation of the lining membranes of the cavi ties of the head, accompanied in the first stageby a watery discharge from the nose, subsequer ly becoming acrid and vellow, and towardt, THIS 31st day of October, by mutual consent, J. C. close of the attack, purulent and bloody. These Dunn & P. Gaudolfo, the firm of J. C. Dunn & Co., attacks produced a most distressing species of have dissolved partnership. The business of the firm bendache, occurring periodically each day for a times so violent as to incapacitate me for business and at times confine me to my bed. At

times the attendant inflammation would extend

to the teeth producing toothache; or to the throat,

occasioning hoarseness and partial loss of voice:

and twice within the last few years it has so affected the left eyo as to confine me for weeks to a darkened room. I had tried medicines and applications of various kinds, shuffs and other catarrhal preparations of some half a dozen kinds; applications to the head of camphor, ginger, and hot tomentathese the usual emetics or cathartics employed to induce counter action. But none of these had produced any permanent improvement, and in the few instances in which temporal relief was afforded it was at the expense of so much strength as to leave me greatly exhausted. Under these circumstances I was led, though with reluctance. ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, AT 2 O CLOCK, from the supposed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of your treatment. I found it soon beyond even my hopes reaching the disease as and Noble, desirable for residences or manufacturing it had never been reached before, and alleviating surposes. These lots the near the center of the business its symptoms to an extent which I had supposed impossible. At the time I gave you my former certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete cure, I had obtained a material relief which nearly repaid me for my trial of your treatment, alley 10 feet in width. These two Lots front on Noble and which satisfied me that that treatment was as effective as it was simple and philosophical. A substantial escape from my old attacks of catarrh tor the unprecedented period of nearly half a year, and that in spite of severe occurrences of Of six rooms, on a lot 51X120 feet, cornering on Center and Noble streets, with Stable, Well, Cist rn, &c., and illness which would have formerly rendered such alley in the rear, well built and well located as a resi- un attack inevitable was, to me, proof of an important success It is now six months since I sent you that statement, and, while it is uppleasant to me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter rent for \$450 a year-street improvements made, and of simple fustice to yourself, and to those who Terms - On the Vacant Lots and Double Frame House, may be suffering as I was, to add that I am not

> if there is such a thing as a cure for chronic eatarch, in my case a substantial cure has been Yours, respectfully. FREDERICK S JEWELL Albany, N. Y., September 1, 1864

> six months ago; but I am now of the belief that

Remarkable Cure of Deafnese. From the Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, Rector of St. James Church:

STRACUSE, Feb. 20, 1864. I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was in

JOSEPH M. OLARES